

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.
AT HONGKONG:
 INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Office lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound. The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.
 Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
 Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 691.—Situating on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.
 Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

FARM LOT 17, POKEOPOO, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.
 Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOONG:
 MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 80,000 feet.
 Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:
 Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
 No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 84 square feet.
 Annual Ground rent, \$263.78.

No. 27 is separated from No. 8 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 564 Taubos.
 Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to
 J. WHITTALL,
 T. G. LINSTAD,
 Trustees of A. Heard & Co's Estate,
 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876. mpl

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafiores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,
 A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong:
SAYLE & Co.,
 VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
 Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

Ex "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.
 Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.
 MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
 Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH CODE,
 OVER 15,000 WORDS.

WE have received a few Copies of this valuable Work for Sale.
 Price, \$2.50 per Copy.
 Apply to
 MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
 Hongkong, March 29, 1876. ap5

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. CO.'S S. S. NESTOR, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 7th inst., for shipment per S. S. *Argyll* to Butterfield & Swire.
 Agents,
 Hongkong, April 3, 1876. ap1

S. S. OLYMPIA,
 FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified, that their Cargo is being landed, and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless applied for by the Consignees before 2 p.m. on Monday, the 3rd inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSEN & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, April 3, 1876. ap10

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE S. S. Stad Amsterdam, Captain Boon, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of the same, otherwise it will be landed and stored at their risk and expense by the Undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Agents S. S. Stad Amsterdam.
 Hongkong, April 3, 1876.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenartney having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow, the 4th inst. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents S. S. Glenartney.
 Hongkong, April 3, 1876. ap10

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR BANGKOK.

The Steamship
"VENICE,"
 Capt. WATSON, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap5

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAIGON.

The Steamer
"GLAMIS CASTLE"
 will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 4th instant.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap5

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"OLYMPIA,"
 NAGEL, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m.
 For Freight, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap5

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"YANGTZE,"
 E. SCHULTZ, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
 Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap1

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Argyll having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Hongkong, April 4, 1876.

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE British S. S. Hindostan having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the General Cargo will be landed by, and into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery can be obtained on and after the 6th instant.

Goods remaining in store after the 12th instant will be subject to rent.
 Consignees of Opium are requested to take delivery from the boats alongside the Ice House Street Wharf, otherwise the Drug will be stored by the Undersigned at Consignees' risk, unprotected by Fire Insurance.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap12

FOR SALE.

THE whole of the Property known as **FLITCHER'S**, Situate on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and covering an area of 121,304 square feet.
 Annual Crown Rent about \$1,900.
 Taxes " " 1,800.
 For further information, apply to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
 Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap18

A CHORAL FESTIVAL will be held in S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL on

EASTER TUESDAY, at 4 p.m.
 Mendelssohn's Cantata "Lauda Sion" will be sung.
 Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap11

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, Praya, on

FRIDAY,
 the 7th April, 1876, at Noon:—

Blown and Coloured Silk Umbrellas,
 Tooth Brushes, Sealing Wax, Chisels,
 Lamp-wicks, Black Writing Ink, and
 Shoe Blacking.

Also,
 20 tins Turpentine,
 10 cwt. Fine Soft Soap,
 10 casks Washing Soda,
 20 cases Brandy,
 3 Fire-proof Iron Safes,
 100 Rifles,
 100 Pistols.

Also, &c., &c.
 Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery.
 The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap1

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 3, *Danube*, British steamer, 561, A. Clancy, Bangkok Mar. 25, General.—YEN FAR HONG.
 April 4, *Volga*, French steamer, 950, Nondedeu, Yokohama Mar. 28, Mails and General.—MESSAGERS MARITIMES.
 April 4, *Rindooan*, British steamer, 991, T. S. Gardner, Calcutta Mar. 19, Penang 26, Singapore 29, General.—D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.
 April 4, *Argyll*, British steamer, 1271, D. Scott, Calcutta Mar. 19, Penang 25, Singapore 28, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 April 4, *Manila II.*, Germ. barque, 515, A. Gümmer, Bangkok Feb. 22, Rica.—SIEMSEN & Co.
 April 4, *Mimna*, German barque, 456, E. L. Tohren, Bangkok Mar. 6, Rice and Teakwood.—WM. PESTAU & Co.
 April 4, *Ino*, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.
 April 4, *Northampton*, for Manila.
 4, *Chishang*, for Canton.
 4, *Johns Smith*, for Takao.
 4, *Hailong*, for Amoy.
 4, *Yungchow*, for Canton.
 4, *Kearstree* (U.S.S.), for Manila.

CLEARED.
Eleanor, for Takao.
Memento, for Bangkok.
Formosa (barque), for Tientsin.
Union, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.
 ARRIVED.—Per *Danube*, Mr A. Marques Pereira (Portuguese Consul-General), Rev. S. J. Smith, and 30 Chinese.
 Per *Volga*, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Mr Deacon. For Marseilles, Mrs Meier, 4 children and servant, Mrs Jourdan and child, Messrs J. A. Dowling, Paris and Carl Wielsen.
 Per *Hindostan*, Mrs T. S. Gardner, Mr and Mrs Plumpton, Mr and Mrs B. Byramjee, Mr M. M. Mehta, and 820 Chinese.
 Per *Argyll*, Messrs Stewart and Elliott, and Count Arthur Desfours Walderode.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The British steamer *Danube* reports: fine weather and light variable winds until the 2nd, when had thick and rainy weather and strong N.E. winds.
 The British steamer *Glenartney* reports: left London Feb. 17th, experienced heavy S.W. gales and high seas from South Foreland to Cape Finisterre, from thence to Gibraltar, strong head winds, from Gibraltar to Malta fine weather, made the passage from Gibraltar to Malta three days and 16 hours. Arrived Suez on 3rd at 5 p.m. Fine weather from Suez to Singapore, arrived at Singapore 26th and left on 28th, had fine weather up till the 2nd inst., then heavy gale from the N.E. by E. and high sea to Lema Island.

The British steamer *Hindostan* reports: after leaving Singapore experienced moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather up to lat. 19 North, and from thence to arrival strong N.E. monsoon and heavy sea.
 The British steamer *Argyll* reports: had fine weather until yesterday, when experienced fresh N.E. winds and squally weather.

The German barque *Manila II.* reports: fine weather the whole passage until yesterday when experienced strong N.E. wind.
 The German barque *Mimna* reports: fine weather throughout the whole passage till yesterday when had strong N.E. winds.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
 For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.—Per *NAMOA*, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th inst.
 For COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.—Per *NORMANBY*, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th instant.
 Mails will also be made up for all parts of East Australia, Tasmania, and Melbourne. Postage, 24 cents.

For SHANGHAI.—Per *OLYMPIA*, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th inst.
 For SHANGHAI.—Per *YANGTZE*, at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, the 7th inst.

For SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—Per *KILLARNEY*, at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, the 7th instant.
 For SAN FRANCISCO.—Per *LORD OF THE ISLES*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—Per *QUANGSE*, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th April.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
 The French Contract Packet *HOOGHLY*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

ALFRED LISTER,
 Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
 Hongkong, March 23, 1876. ap5

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
 The English Contract Packet *GEELONG*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 13th April.

ALFRED LISTER,
 Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
 Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap13

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, April 6:—
 Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
 Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
 Noon.—*Normanby* leaves for Cooktown and Sydney.
 8 p.m.—*Olympia* leaves for Shanghai.
Glamis Castle leaves for Saigon.
Lord of the Isles leaves for San Francisco on or about this date.

FRIDAY, April 7:—
 Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
 2 p.m.—*Yangtze* leaves for Shanghai.
Patricius leaves for London on or about this date.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Cargo ex *Nestor* for shipment per *Argyll* must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.
 3 p.m.—*Venice* leaves for Bangkok.

Tenders Close.

Noon.—Government Tenders for Speed close.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1876.

The full text of the Treaty between Japan and Corea has, at last, been published. It contains no less than twelve clauses, and there are some important differences, both in the shape of additions and omissions, between it and the reported outline that has, for some time, been before the public. In the first place not a word is said about foreigners, other than Japanese, and they stand in exactly the same position in regard to Corea as they stood before the Treaty was signed.

Upon these points, however, it should be observed that while rumour, to which the Japan papers gave publication, reported that Corea was to be opened for trade with foreigners generally on condition that they consented to be amenable to Japanese laws, and that Corea was to cede an island to Japan, nothing was said about these stipulations in the latest outline of the Treaty published by our Yokohama contemporaries. Nor would the insertion of such a condition as the first one be at all likely, or even feasible.

But the most important feature of all in the new Treaty, and of which we have heard nothing previously, is an extra-territoriality clause. We quite endorse the remark of the Japan *Gazette* that the presence of this clause in the Treaty no doubt prevented its earlier publication.

As our contemporary points out "at a time when Japan was agitating for the elimination of the extra-territoriality clauses from her treaties with the Western Powers, and while she still retained some hope that those clauses would be expunged, her Government not unreasonably hesitated to publish a treaty, concluded on her own part with a nation whom she had succeeded in bringing to a measure of reason, wherein her representatives had provided for the benefit of her own nationals an extra-territoriality clause."

The effect of the twelve articles of the Treaty may be briefly stated as follows:—That Corea is recognised as an independent country; that a representative of the Japanese Government is to be sent to Corea at the end of 15 months from the date of the Treaty to arrange details of intercourse between the two countries, and after doing so he can either return to Japan or remain in Corea at the will of his Government; that Corea may send at any future time a representative to Japan; that two ports are to be opened to Japan for trade by Corea in addition to Sorokko, which is at present open; that Japanese vessels wrecked or in distress on the Korean coast shall receive every assistance both as regards people and property; that Japanese vessels shall be at liberty to survey the coasts of Corea; that consuls shall be sent by Japan to the ports opened; that cases of fraud or neglecting to pay debts, in which both Japanese and Koreans are involved, shall be investigated and rectified by the officers of the nationality to which the delinquents belong; that crimes committed by Japanese against Korean subjects are to be judged by the officers of their own Government, and, lastly, that officers shall be appointed by each Government to meet at the Capital of Kokua within six months to consult upon and settle all the necessary rules and regulations for the control of the commercial transactions between the two countries.

It is evident that Japan has imposed no harsh conditions on Corea, and there is not the slightest doubt that the latter country will benefit by the Treaty, although her Government may not think so at the present time. Indeed, we think it will be admitted that Japan has exhibited considerable forbearance in dealing with the conceited and ill-mannered little State, and there are those who would have been better satisfied had considerable concessions been demanded by Kuroda. But Japan had not much to complain of in regard to Corea excepting insult, and satisfaction for this had been pretty well obtained already. On the whole the affair is a most creditable one to Japan, and she is to be congratulated on the part she has played in it from first to last.

It is most satisfactory to note in the Shanghai papers that the work on the Wooking Railway is "progressing favourably" as the Doctors would term it. The little "Pioneer" engine, busily employed in hauling ballast trucks, appears to be a subject of no small wonderment to the natives, who congregate in crowds along the tramway to watch it working. The Shanghai *Courier*, describing the scene, says that "there is every appearance of a fair going on. Peep-shows, sweet sellers, and story tellers amuse the mob while waiting in the intervals of the engine's periodical trips, and one enterprising show-man has

actually railed off a piece of ground in which he is exhibiting monstrosities."

A paragraph in the *News* the other day gave currency to a rumour that the local officials had received a hint from Peking to refrain from interference with the tramway in future. We trust the report is a correct one, and that no more vexatious opposition will be thrown in the way of this most spirited under-

A RESOLUTION has recently been laid before the United States Senate having for its object the assimilation of the American dollar to English gold money so far as the pure gold contents of the coins are concerned. It is proposed in the resolution that a Convention of representatives of the two countries shall consider the matter on some such basis as the following. The money of account in each country to be a gold dollar, of just one-fifth the value of the sovereign. Gold coins of two and a half, five, ten and twenty dollars in value might also be issued, as well as subsidiary coins of silver, copper or alloys of base metals, these latter being of such standard and weight in each country as might be provided by their respective laws. All accounts representing transactions to be settled in coin should be kept in dollars and cents or fractional parts of a cent, and all these gold coins, providing they conform to the standard, should be a legal tender within each country for debts and obligations payable in gold coin. The coin subsidiary to the dollar should not be a legal tender or circulate as money beyond the limits of the country within which they are issued. These are the chief points brought forward for consideration by the Convention, and should the proposal be entertained by the American Senate, and the Convention proposed to England, we think the Home Government would do well to give it serious and favourable consideration. At first sight it appears there would be no obstacle to the free circulation between America and England of the standard coins of each country, and the reckoning, the conversion of the dollars into sovereigns and the sovereigns into dollars, would be so easy, the one being an exact multiple of the other, that there would be no difficulty in that respect.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Press* says in reference to the telegram stating that the Treaty of 1872 between Germany and China had been renounced, and that the German Minister had proposed its revision, that—"It is possible that some flaw has been discovered in it during the negotiations in connection with the *Anna* affair. In the meantime, nothing has as yet transpired to show what attitude the Chinese Government have adopted on the subject. As, however, the Representative of Germany is backed up by England, Russia, and the United States in his demands, it is very unlikely that the Chinese will offer any decided resistance to them."

It is tolerably certain, therefore, that they will be conceded, though perhaps very reluctantly, and the revision of the Treaty also agreed upon.—The *Press* comments on the "Queen's Title Bill," and expresses itself in favour of the Queen receiving the title of Empress of India.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.
 The *Chinese Mail* gives a translation of the memorial which the Anti-slavery Society sent to Earl of Derby on the necessity of emancipating the slaves.

The *Chung Ngai San Po* says a telegram has been received by some Chinese from San Francisco stating that the Californian authorities have passed a law prohibiting the advent of Chinamen.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* notices the progress of the Dutch in the Ashken War.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TAS British steamer *Orchis*, Captain Butlin, arrived at Singapore on the 27th ult. H. M.'s gunboat *Lily*, which left Hongkong on the 10th, arrived at Singapore on the 27th ultimo. The *Caribbrooks* was in Singapore en route to Penang on 28th ult.—The *Datu* Sagar of Perak is in prison at Singapore pending an inquiry into his conduct.—A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been formed at Singapore.

An Inquest was held this afternoon (4th) at the Government Civil Hospital by Mr. James Russell, Coroner, on the body of one Jai Atim, a stone cutter who met his death by a landslide. Messrs E. Herbst, E. E. Da Silva and E. Da Cruz composed the Jury.

It appeared that during a heavy shower last evening the deceased and others took refuge under a bank at Tai Kok Tau, British Kowloon. The earth suddenly gave way and buried five men. The deceased was the only man killed; the other four being more or less injured. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

This following telegram was published in the *Daily Press* of this morning:—

London, 1st April.—The Government *Gazette* at Berlin explains that the Treaty of 1872 between Germany and China has been renounced. The German Envoy has lately proposed to negotiate the revision of

the Treaty, with the support of the other Powers.

Tas following Foreign and Siamese vessels, at Bangkok on March 23, had arrived from or were bound for Hongkong:—

Foreign:—Boethoven, Bianca Fortica, Colombo, Danube, Rance, Zoraya.
 Siamese:—Fabius, Fortune, Lucre, Morning Star, Prosperity, Rapid, Shooi-g Star, Siamese Crown, Telegraph, Young Siam.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

We extract from the *Strait Times* and our Indian Exchanges the following summary of telegraphic news:—

London, March 10th.—Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Robert Montgomery, Members of the Indian Council, dissent from the despatch of November last, from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, which has just been presented to Parliament, concerning the cotton duties. In a minute the Marquis of Salisbury says that his objection to the action of the Indian Government was the remission of unobjectionable duties.

Calcutta, March 11th.—In commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, the Queen has appointed him Honorary Colonel of the following Native Regiments:—11th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Bengal Native Light Infantry, 2nd Gorkha corps of Guides, Madras Sappers and Miners, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and 2nd Bombay Native Infantry. Of the above Regiments the 2nd Bengal Infantry, the Corps of Guides, the Madras Sappers and Miners, and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry also received the designation of Queen's Own. The remainder receive the designation of "Princes of Wales' Own."

Bombay, March 8th.—The steamer *Jowah* has been wrecked. She left Veddah on 16th January with upwards of 400 pilgrims. The same night she struck on a reef known as Comptas, and became a total wreck. 390 pilgrims, and the Captain, the Chief Officer, two engineers, and 38 of the crew were drowned. Only 13 persons were saved out of 450.

Galle, Monday Morning.—The P. and O. *Bangalore* has not proceeded to Australia. The passengers are alarmed at small-pox, which has appeared on board. They held a consultation and resolved not to proceed. The alarm is greater than there are grounds for. The steamer doctor who is in hospital, is suspected of suffering, but he is reported not to be affected with small-pox. The Health Officer reports this morning all well on board. Of course every precaution has been taken against the spread of the epidemic. The P. and O. Agent awaits instructions.—The cargo brought up from the *Orestes* was sold for good prices. Manchester bales went for 400 rupees. The enquiry into the loss of the *Orestes* by the Receiver of Wrecks has been sent to the District Court. Captain Bewley's certificate is suspended for six months.

Bombay, March 10th.—Admiral Macdonald is ill at Poonah.—The Military correspondent of the *Times* of India states upon authority that the Staff Corps will

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Cassandra	4 c	Langer	Ger. str.	947	Mar. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	
Darübe	2 h	Clanchy	Brit. str.	561	April 4	Yuen Fat Hong	Manila	at daylight
Emeralda	5 h	Thebaud	Brit. str.	395	April 2	A. McT. Heston	Saigon	
Genoa	4 k	Corrigall	Brit. str.	1216	Mar. 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Glamis Castle	4 k	Dickie	Brit. str.	1539	Mar. 29	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	
Glenartney	5 c	Gulland	Brit. str.	1370	April 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Marseilles, &c.	Mails 6th
Hoogly	5 k	Mortemard	Fch. str.	1803	April 3	Messageries Maritimes		
Killarney	4 h	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1096	Mar. 25	Landstein & Co.	San Francisco	about 6th
Lord of the Isles	2 c	Cowle	Brit. str.	1846	Mar. 22	Russell & Co.		
MacGregor	4 c	Grainger	Brit. str.	1413	April 3	Gilman & Co.		
Maharajah	5 c	Stephenson	Brit. str.	994	April 2	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	
Malacca	4 k	Shellard	Brit. str.	1048	Mar. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	With Mails
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	April 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	6th, daylight
Normanby	4 c	Reddell	Brit. str.	654	Mar. 30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	S'pore and Australia	6th, noon
Olympia	5 c	Nayel	Ger. str.	777	April 2	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Pardo	4 h	Power	Brit. str.	763	April 3	Landstein & Co.	Saigon	7th, 4 p.m.
Pawtuxet	4 k	.....	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.	San Francisco	Laid up
Quan-ss	4 k	Jones	Brit. str.	1778	April 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		12th
Stad Amsterdam	2 k	Boon	Dut. str.	1728	April 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saigon	
Thingvalla	4 h	Mourier	Dan. str.	1577	April 2	Wm. Pastau & Co.		
Venice	4 h	Watson	Brit. str.	1270	Mar. 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	With Mails
Volga	5 c	Nomdedeu	Fch. str.	950	April 4	Messageries Maritimes	East Coast	Repairing
Yottung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
Yungching	4 h	Gibbon	Chl. str.	661	April 9	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Alden Bessie	7 c	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu & S. F'co	
Anna Bella	6 c	Stephen	Brit. bk.	334	Mar. 31	Borneo Company	Vancouver's Island	
Annie Gray	4 c	Moore	Brit. sh.	727	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.		
Bonito	3 c	Wesenberg	Ger. bk.	542	Mar. 30	Siemssen & Co.		
Bua Cao	2 h	Lange	Siam. bk.	340	Mar. 7	Chinese		
Charter Oak	4 c	Smith	Amer. sh.	963	Nov. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Repairing
Christina A. P.	8 h	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Christian	4 k	Stein	Ger. sch.	280	April 2	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Colombo	2 c	Heuer	Brit. bk.	394	Feb. 8	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Edward James	4 c	Forbes	Amer. bk.	529	Mar. 16	Rozario & Co.		
Eleanor	3 k	Jobson	Brit. bk.	433	Mar. 28	H. Kier		
F. H. Drews	7 c	Vorsatz	Ger. bk.	630	Mar. 28	Wm. Pastau & Co.	Bangkok	
Fanny	8 c	Rousal	Fch. sh.	1138	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.	Hientain	
Formosa	4 c	Schweer	Ger. bk.	282	Mar. 22	Melchers & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Forward	3 c	Strachan	Brit. bk.	748	Mar. 8	Rozario & Co.	Formosa	
Frazz	7 c	Hildebrandt	Brit. sch.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Garibaldi	4 h	Noyes	Amer. bk.	670	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	Takao	Cost'ian Dock
James Vinicombe	...	McPherson	Brit. sh.	638	Feb. 4	Borneo Company		
Jonathan Chase	5 k	Curtis	Amer. bk.	693	Mar. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Lathley Rich	3 c	Lewis	Amer. sh.	1327	Feb. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Margarite	7 h	Owens	Brit. sh.	864	Mar. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Mary Whitridge	3 c	Cutler	Amer. sh.	862	Mar. 16	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Memento	8 h	Ruwald	Brit. bk.	464	Mar. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	
Montego	4 k	Griffiths	Brit. bk.	316	Mar. 26	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Newchwang	
Nicoline	4 c	Ahlmann	Ger. bk.	320	Feb. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hamburg	
Nightingale	3 c	Palmer	Amer. sh.	722	Mar. 17	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Noemi	8 k	Aucam	Fch. bk.	347	Mar. 28	Carlowitz & Co.		
Notre Dame Auxiliatrice	7 h	Jagoret	Fch. bk.	790	Mar. 31	Captain		
Pallas	2 h	Ballehr	Ger. bk.	421	Mar. 25	Siemssen & Co.	Hientain	
Samuel G. Reed	3 c	White	Amer. sh.	650	Dec. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Shalimar	3 k	Cotter	Brit. sh.	1696	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Sydenham	4 c	Bristow	Brit. sh.	1062	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Union	4 c	Mercedechavarria	Span. sch.	152	Mar. 4	Remedios & Co.	Iloilo via Manila	
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c	Camus	Span. bg.	261	Mar. 17	Brandao & Co.	Manila	
Wealthy Pendleton	2 c	Blanchard	Amer. bk.	809	Mar. 30	Captain		
Wm. Phillips	7 c	Heley	Amer. sch.	593	Mar. 10	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Bangkok	
WEAMPOA								
Haze		Wilkinson	Amer. sh.	664	Mar. 2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Ino		Bannau	Ger. bk.	353	Mar. 15	Siemssen & Co.	Hientain	
Irene		Hansen	Ger. sch.	276	Mar. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	Hientain	
Marlon		Howes	Amer. sch.	366	Mar. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hientain	
CANTON								
Chinkiang		Hogg	Brit. str.	798	April 4	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze		Schultze	Brit. str.	783	April 1	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6 c	German	corvette	1400	...	...	Mar. 14	Kühne
Ashuelot	6 h	American	corvette	1100	6	700	Mar. 31	E. O. Matthews
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Flamer	4 k	British	aux. naval hospital	...	...	...	...	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frolic	6 h	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	...	C. E. Buckle
Hertha	7 c	German	corvette	2200	19	400	Mar. 31	Thurr
Kearsarge	6 c	American	corvette	638	6	500	Mar. 31	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	6 h	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Mar. 15	C. B. Theobald
Mecanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	Capt. Becker
Palos	6 c	American	gunboat	305	...	...	Mar. 28	W. R. Bridgeman
Thistle	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	...	...	Feb. 27	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Parish
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Mar. 25	H. C. D. Ryder

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Mar. 25, 1876.

Chun Sheng	British steamer	for Hongkong
*Douglas	British steamer	for Hongkong
Fu Sheng	British steamer	for Hongkong
Fuyew	British steamer	for Shanghai
Gastena	British steamer	for Shanghai
Midge	British gunboat	for Hongkong
Southern Queen	British barque	for Hongkong
Vsadnick (Russ. cor.)	for Nagasaki	

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

Mar. 24, 1876.

Aden	Chinese
Fire Queen	American
Foochow	British
Formosa	British

Fyehow	American
Geelong	British
Genkal Maru	Japanese
Glanearr	British
*Hankow	British
Honan	American
Hoogly	French
Howsang	Chinese
Hupei	American
*Ningpo	British
Patroclus	British
Plymouth Rock	American
Quang-se	British
Shingking	American
Szechuen	American
*Teheran	British
Tunzin	British

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Adele	American schooner
Auguste Reimers	German schooner
Ceres	British barque
Ellen Browne	British barque
Frettrader	British schooner
Kronprindsessen	Danish barque
Madame Demorest	British barque
Titanis	for New York
Uranus	Norw. brig
Windhover	British ship
MEN-OF-WAR.	
*Ashuelot	American corvette
*Kearsarge	American corvette
La Clochetrie	French corvette
Monocacy	American corvette
Tennessee	American corvette
Thalla	British corvette
*Yantio	American gun vessel

maintained that it was expedient to increase rather than diminish the influence of the Viceroy and the Vice-regal Councils. Lord Salisbury, defending his conduct, said he had only desired that the Indian Government should acquit him before coming to any legislative decision so that, after an interchange of views, Indian interests might be represented whilst imperial considerations were borne in mind. The Duke of Argyll, Lord Lawrence, and Earl Grey and Granville blamed the Marquis of Salisbury. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Gordon, and the Earl Carnarvon spoke in his defence.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Disraeli said the Titles Bill had not been previously submitted to the Viceroy because it did not affect the status of the people or the rights of the native Princes. The Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he would move that, though he was willing to consider the adoption of an additional title, "It is inexpedient to impair the Royal dignity by assuming the title of Emperor." The question is exciting warm discussion.

Calcutta, 16th March.—An influential meeting was held this afternoon with a view of commemorating the services of Lord Napier, Commander-in-Chief, by the erection of a statue at Calcutta.

Paris, 16th March.—The programme of the newly-constructed Ministry comprises Peace and Free Trade, together with honest trial of the Republic.

London, 16th March.—The annexation of Kiohkan is engaging the attention of the press, which, in surveying the question, takes a moderate view of the action of the Russian Government, and doubts if any real advantage will accrue therefrom.

Naples, 16th March.—Lord Lytton, the newly-appointed Viceroy of India, embarked on board the troopship *Orontes* to-day.

London, 17th March.—After an animated debate which lasted for seven hours, the House of Commons, by 305 against 200 votes, went into Committee on the Queen's Titles Bill, thus rejecting the Marquis of Hartington's motion objecting to the title of Emperor of India.

Calcutta, 17th March.—A *Gazette Extraordinary* publishes a cordial letter from the Prince of Wales addressed to the Viceroy as the Queen's representative, expressing sincere pleasure at the result of the visit, the reception from the Princes, chiefs and native population having been most gratifying as evidences of loyalty and attachment to the Queen. He considers the native troops of all branches in the army such as we may justly feel proud of, and expresses a high appreciation of the Civil Service. The letter concludes by thanking the Viceroy and all in authority for the facilities afforded, for which the Prince will ever remain grateful, and remember the hospitality received everywhere.

London, March 18th.—Obituary.—General Marcus Beresford.

Aden, March 20th.—The *Serpis*, with the Prince of Wales on board, dropped anchor at 9 o'clock yesterday evening and sailed again at 2:30 this morning. His Royal Highness did not land. A royal salute of heavy guns was fired from the land batteries at daylight. The town is prettily decorated.

Calcutta, 16th March.—A Moplah outbreak has occurred at Bolatur. The Collector and Police Superintendent were on the spot. Four women were killed. The riot is not very serious.

Calcutta, 17th March.—Her Majesty desires Sir Bartle Frere to leave the *Serpis* at Alexandria and proceed via Brindisi to England to assist in preparations for giving a public reception to the Prince of Wales.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

4th April, 1876.

OUTING AND WOUNDING.

Jean Pierre Poude, seaman on board the French barque *Neomi*, was charged with cutting and wounding one Mader, a Malay seaman on board, on the night of Sunday last. Mr. Arnold Bertho, the chief officer, stated that he was awakened on that night by a noise, and on getting up he saw the seamen making a rush from the fore-castle. The defendant who was drunk was accused of having cut a Malay seaman. The seaman in question said he was lying sick when the defendant came and kicked him. He also cut him on the left knee. The defendant said he was drunk that night. The Malay seaman had been calling him names, and probably he had thought of it when drunk. Six months' hard labour.

CHAIRING.

Mr. C. E. Meubek, of the steamer *Kinchin*, was summoned by a chair-coach for refusing to pay chair-hire. The defendant said he had offered the complainant 80 cents, but he refused them, and called him names. He therefore knocked him over the chair and refused to pay him at all. Fined \$2 and to pay 80 cents amends.

DISEASED PIG.

The master of a pig-lan was summoned for having sent a pig to the Slaughter House to be slaughtered which was diseased and unfit for human food. Inspector Oley said he had made enquiries and found that the pig died while in the Slaughter House. It was apparently well when taken there. He therefore wished to withdraw the summons.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice SNOWDEN.)

4th April, 1876.

Leong Sun Ting v. Abdul John Mahomed, \$1,000.—The claim was on a bill of exchange which the defendant refused to cash. Mr. Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Holmes for the defendant. Dr. Young was examined and testified that the defendant was unable to appear on account of illness. Postponed accordingly.

Chong A Chow v. Lai A Chow.—This was an application for an order on the garnishee to pay the money over to the plaintiff. The plaintiff had obtained a judgment against the defendant who had meantime left the Colony. It turned out that the defendant had been doing some work for Dr. Young and Mr. T. Algar, and that there was some money due to him. These gentlemen were therefore examined as garnishees. Dr. Young admitted that he had contracted with the defendant to build some houses on inland lots No. 588 and 597. The contract sum was \$2,800, which was to be paid to the defendant in instalments of \$500 each. He had already paid two instalments, a

third one would be payable very soon—as soon as the roof was tiled. The roof of these three was tiled already. The houses were to be finished by the 26th March, and for every day's delay, a penalty of \$5 was provided. On the whole there would be something due to the plaintiff after the payment.

Mr. T. Algar, house-agent, was examined. He had contracted with the defendant to build him some houses. He had already paid \$337.37, and he did not think the defendant was entitled to anything just now, as he had built only the walls of three houses and laid the foundation of another.

His Lordship made an order of the money due to the plaintiff by Dr. Young. Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff.

Taylor v. James, \$420.—This was a case for recovery of commission on the charter of a vessel. It may be remembered a suit was pending for some time in the Supreme Court in which Mr. W. H. Taylor claimed \$420 from Capt. James of the steamer *Scotland* for one per cent. commission on \$42,000, the amount of charter for three months at \$14,000 each. When the case first came on, Capt. James was absent, and judgment was given for the plaintiff, but when the steamer came to Hongkong, the defendant obtained a rehearing, but before the close of the case the plaintiff went to Yokohama on business and left behind an affidavit. This was objected to as evidence, and the case was postponed *sine die*. Mr. Taylor having returned, was examined to-day on the statements of his affidavit. He swore that he had made an arrangement with Captain James to be paid one per cent. commission if he did not get more than one per cent. from Messrs. Turner & Co., the agents for the steamer. His Lordship reserved judgment.

Mr. Breton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Johnson for the defendant.

Lo Ting Po v. Larsen, \$2.50; Hensen, \$8; Lartey, \$10.50; Jangin, \$3; Ganquebana, \$3; and Antergon, \$10.50.—The defendants in all these cases were seamen on board the German barque *Nicoline*, and the claims were for oil paintings sold to the defendants. The cases were postponed till Thursday for the attendance of the Captain and the production of the pictures.

Luk Akwong v. Mrs. Marty, \$6.40.—The claim was for wages as a servant. The plaintiff was given into custody some time ago by the defendant for having retained \$9 which had been paid him in excess by mistake, and the plaintiff was sent to six months' hard labour. Subsequently the case was reheard and the plaintiff committed for trial, but a *nolle prosequi* was entered against him. The defendant pleaded that she had overpaid the plaintiff, and that instead of her being in his debt, he was in her debt. After going into the case at some length, his Lordship gave judgment for the defendant, being of opinion that the plaintiff was actually paid in excess by mistake.

A. O. Marquis v. Wong Suoy Sang, \$30.14.—His Lordship delivered the following judgment to-day:—This is an action brought to recover \$300.14 as damages for a breach of contract on the part of the defendant. The contract made on the 27th November 1875 between Mr. Bastos, as agent for the plaintiff, and the defendant, was for the sale of 1,000 kerosene lamps and burners with glass appendages according to pattern, to be delivered in one week at 40 cents per lamp. Fifty dollars bargain money was paid. The time stipulated seems to have been waived—on the 8th of December 1 and that 500 were delivered, 250 being according to pattern with an oblong shaped burner, and 250 with a round burner, defendant receiving \$175 from Mr. Bastos in payment. On the 21st January 550 more lamps were sent, of the round pattern at 37 cents each, and Mr. Bastos paid for them \$160 on the same day. There were sent to Macao and we are rejected by the plaintiff as not being according to pattern. It seems that the plaintiff had made a contract with the Macao Government authorities to supply them with 1,000 kerosene lamps at 90 cents each according to a pattern. The contract was made by Mr. Bastos in his own name with the defendant, but he says that he told the defendant that he was buying for plaintiff, and that the Macao Government would buy from him. This defendant, however, and his witness deny. The first bargain was for 500 only, but Mr. Bastos said that in another week he would take another 500. At the end of February Mr. Bastos went to the defendant's shop and said "the Government did not want the 500 last sent as they were wrong." The defendant was asked to change the burners and tried to do so, but seems to have been only able to provide 120 according to sample, 120 of another pattern and 180 of a third, the balance not being delivered. These 370 burners have been rejected, but the globes have been retained by the plaintiff. The plaintiff has abandoned any right he might have had to rescind the contract and recover the price paid in advance as money had and received to his use, and claims damages for the loss of his bargain with the Macao Government. The defendant on the other hand asserts he made the contract with Bastos as principal, he entered the dealing and the payments made under the name of Bastos in his books, and that although he knew the lamps were sent to Macao, he knew nothing of the plaintiff or of his contract with the Government there. He first saw the plaintiff he says on February 19th of this year, the defendant asserts that the round pattern of burners was the one chosen, not the oblong one, and that the chimney of the round pattern which is long and narrow, not the burner, was objected to. Now Bastos had received a burner of the oblong pattern from the plaintiff and this he says he showed the defendant when the contract was made. I am of opinion that this is the fact, and that the contract was for the oblong burner—for the reasons assigned by the plaintiff's counsel that defendant had (750) of the round shape and could have supplied 100 of those in the first instance or very soon afterwards. The question therefore is whether the plaintiff can recover any and what damages for the breach of contract. This is often a very difficult question to deal with were the facts, however, simple are complicated. The rules laid down cannot always be easily applied. *Hadley v. Baxendale*, 23 L. J. 178. *Porter v. Middleton*, 27 L. J. 231. *Cory v. The Thames Iron Works*, p. 186 are now the leading authorities. Chief Baron Pollock in *Wilson v. The Newport Dock Co.* says the rule laid down in *Hadley v. Baxendale*, L. R. 12, p. 189 was intended to guide the law, *Morgan*

says in his work on damages p. 13.—"The rule presents a formidable barrier. Damages must either be such as may fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally, i.e. according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract as the probable result of a breach of it. Blackburn, J., in commenting on this subject, the cases above referred to, in *Cory v. The Thames Iron Works Co.* L. R. 89 B. 131 lays it down that the "circumstances must be known, and the consequences of the non-fulfilment of the contract to be defaulting party." The reason being that if he is to be made liable for exceptional and unnatural damages, it is only fair that he should know beforehand the risk he incurs. Now it cannot be said that the natural result of a breach of contract with Mr. Bastos was that the defendant should pay 90 cents for lamps, he was selling at 40. Nor is there any sufficient proof, I may say any proof, that the defendant knew of the contract between the plaintiff and the Macao Government much less of the terms as to price. The damages are clearly exceptional, and before he can recover, the plaintiff must bring home to the defendant's knowledge of the contract and all the circumstances, as it seems to me, which he has failed to do. The course the plaintiff ought to have taken was to give notice to the defendant to take back the lamps which did not conform to the sample, and on his refusal to do so, to sell them, and sue the defendant for any difference between the contract and the selling price. In this case the lamps supplied were more expensive than those contracted for. Verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Breton, who appeared for the plaintiff, asked for the return of the value of the chimneys and burners returned to the defendant.

His Lordship said it was a subject for settlement out of Court, or else for a fresh action.

Mr. Holmes, who appeared for the defendant, agreed that, if a new action was brought, he would accept the evidence taken in the present case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A REJOINDER.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, April 4, 1876.

SIR,—May I ask the favour of the insertion of the following attempt at a reply to a query propounded in your issue of yesterday.

Your learned correspondent quotes the words of Dr. Caldwell, thus:—"Native Christianity has not yet unlearned all the evil conversation received by tradition from a hundred generations perhaps a thousand, of preceding heathenism."—and asks very pointedly—"What does it mean in an Address carefully prepared by orthodox churchmen?" An obvious rejoinder would be—the same as it would mean in the mouth of any intelligent man; orthodox churchmanship not having I believe on the one hand the property of destroying the intellect, and on the other, the antiquity of man not having yet been settled in a way destructive of the orthodox view. Now without claiming (as indeed I have no right to do) to present a "judiciously prepared digest of the grounds" which Dr. Caldwell together with Dr. Sargent and their fellow-labourers found for using the words "perhaps a thousand," I would like to suggest those which present themselves as a reasonable justification of the expression.

We may be sure that such an address from such men was not mere claptrap; it was carefully prepared, even to statistical scrutiny. Hence we do not read, "a thousand generations of heathens but of heathenism, which is quite a different matter. Had Dr. Caldwell been referring to generations of men, Mr. Chalmers' strictures might be considered *ad rem*, but as it is they are somewhat irrelevant. An old book uses the phrase "generations of the heavens and of the earth"—in reference to successive formations or creations; a modern scientific work (Homo versus Darwin), p. 162, says, "within the same period (3,000 years) there must have been not less than 3,000 generations of those numerous species of creatures which produce a fresh progeny every year or even oftener than that. There have thus been 3,000 successive generations, &c." Generation then may be applied otherwise than to man, and *per se* the term does not necessarily mean a period of 30 years. In connection with the particular forms of heathenism prevalent in the Finneyville province of South India, the term is hardly appropriate; for not only did the sacred books of the Hindu successively appear over a period of some 3,000 years, modifying and altering until in the Puranas it is difficult to recognize the worship of the Rig Veda; but the indigenous devil worship of the Sivas also has been undergoing various developments and accretions in different parts of the same province. The phrase therefore means just this, that the heathenism of Finneyville owes its present form to changes originated at various intervals in the past, each of which changes might be termed a generation of something new, the total result has been handed on by tradition, and the effect is "evil conversation" or habits of evil both of the mind and of the body which cannot be unlearned at once or altogether by the native Christians. I dare not venture to trespass further on your space to prove that Dr. Caldwell's language is philologically and scientifically correct, while at the same time it neither indicates indifference to the question of the antiquity of man nor to the claims of the inspired word.

The utterances of Mr. Chalmers on Chinese matters are so valued that it is with regret I am compelled to reduce his "interesting facts" about Church of England Missionaries in India; to dissolving views. Should they not hitherto, however, have seen their way to "a higher antiquity of man than the old Chronologies allowed," it is just possible that the willingness of our renowned Sinologist to accept the phrase "perhaps ten thousand" as applying to the generations of our ancestors may induce these Bishops designate of South India to reconsider their ways, not to say amend them. In the interim of progress it may also help some of us to become as advanced as the result of his own opportunities of investigating the evidence "to which he refers most careful consideration from all, and especially from those churchmen who claim the title of

China.

(Courier.)

Nothing has been heard for a long time about the projected Sinking-rink Company, with its provisional directors and capital of ten thousand taels. We heard exciting rumours some weeks ago of extensive negotiations for the purchase of land, and understood from all accounts that the scheme was being most actively promoted. Has the proposal fallen through from lack of sufficient support?

A raid was made on the 27th by lightning runners upon an opium-shop where balls of the unprepared drug are wont to be retailed. On the premises there were discovered considerable amount to Malwa, Patna, Yunnan and Szechuan opium, all of which was seized. The keeper of the shop said he was in the habit of purchasing the articles from sailors on board the steamers coming to the port. He had over a thousand dollars' worth in stock at the time, and the matter is referred to the Tao-tai.

We are informed that the steamer *Hankow* which left on Saturday for Saigon to load rice brought on to Shanghai a cargo of nearly 4,500 tons, the largest that has ever arrived in one vessel. She was drawing 24 feet 6 inches and had necessarily to be lightened to cross the bar. About 200 tons of the cargo was from coast ports and the expenses of transhipping it from Woosung was probably more than the freight received. As the most of this cargo has to be transhipped we have here illustrated the advisability of having bonded warehouses at Woosung.

The morning on the 26th was appointed for the official trial trip of the little ironclad built at the Kiangnan Arsenal. She was to have started at seven o'clock for Woosung, where her gun and carriage were to have been tested by firing several rounds of shot and shell. To ensure a successful trial, steam was made on Saturday when, unfortunately after a few revolutions, one pair of her engines broke down. The cause of the disaster was the breaking of the bracket that carries the air-pump beam, which was not as strong as it should have been. The engineer can hardly be blamed for the mishap, as he informed the mandarin when the alterations to the boat were mooted that he would make them, but could not guarantee the work. The repairs will not take long, and immediately they are completed, she will proceed on her trial trip, and it is hoped that it will be a successful one.

The explosion-epidemic seems very nearly to have reached the shores of China. Our chatty and indefatigable correspondent at Ningpo informs us of the very narrow escape of the China Merchants' steamer *Zah-yeh* from being blown up with everybody on board, in consequence of a Chinese passenger having in his possession sundry boxes and a basket containing about 730 lbs. of gunpowder. The facts appear well-nigh incredible. The powder contained in the basket was barely covered, we are told, and with characteristic idiosyncrasy, the owner allowed his native fellow-passengers to sit alongside of it smoking their pipes in peace. Of course, as our correspondent says, a spark from any one of the pipes would have resulted in a most awful catastrophe. That no spark however did reach the gunpowder is no less a cause for wonder than for thankfulness, and we are glad to see that the culprit is in a fair way of having his atrocious carelessness brought home to him in a manner that he is not likely to forget.

Japan.

(Gazette.)

The rail-road between Osaka and Kiofo is nearly completed and will be opened shortly.

H. M. S. *Sylvia* has left this port on a cruise, via Kobe and Nagasaki to survey the Goto Islands.

The Section of the Police force detailed for duty in the foreign settlement has been increased by fifty men.

According to the *Akeshon Shinbun*, it is in contemplation to hold an International Exhibition in Ueno, Tokio, in 1879.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that the salary of all Government officials will henceforth be paid only for each day's work done.

An old cloth-seller in Yokohama has been summoned to appear before the Sabansho, for having sold cloth embroidered with the chrysanthemum, the Imperial crest, and was given in charge of the district officer.

Several vessels belonging to the Mitsui Bishi Company have been laid up, and their officers and crews discharged. In further pursuance of a system of retrenchment, many native employees have also been dismissed by the Company.

The time fixed for the redemption of the old paper money has been further extended till the 30th June 1877. The reason given for this extension is that small money cannot be minted with sufficient rapidity to meet all possible demands for change of the old notes into modern notes or coin.

The boating season has opened. A good crew has commenced training for the purpose of representing Yokohama in Kobe waters at the approaching inter-port contest there. Training of horses for the Spring Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club has also commenced.

The Mitsui Bishi Company has added a clause to its bills of lading, referring all cases of dispute to between parties to the bills to the arbitration of the Chief or Assistant Judge of the British Court in Shanghai or Yokohama, or to such arbitrator as the Judge may appoint.

According to the *Choya Shinbun* many *shikoku* of several *ten* have been arrested and brought to trial before the *Daitoku-in* for having spoken ill of the Government. Lately six *shikoku*, residents in Kiyoto, were taken to the Sabansho on suspicion of having attempted to excite a rebellion against the Government. The Kiyoto-fu has issued an order for the arrest of other conspirators supposed to be in Osaka and the province of Famba.

Burglary in Yokohama is assuming an aspect which is truly alarming. Not content with robbing civilians, and the Consulate, the burglars have now attempted to break into a gaol. We have heard of numerous attempts by burglars to break out of gaol; but never have come to our knowledge, enough to attack their fellow enemy the law, one of its strongholds. During last night, General Van Buren was awakened by his own dog and that belonging to the German Club barking loudly. He listened for some time, but hearing nothing but the sound which had aroused him from his slumbers, and having, on many previous occasions, been deceived on getting up and preparing for thieves because a dog barked, he composed himself once more to sleep. This morning it was discovered that burglars had broken open the strong door of the U. S. Consular Gaol. They had first gained an entrance into the Court room, which leads to the

gaol, and, seeing the strong door at the side, had no doubt expected to find something valuable beyond it, and so forced it open, by breaking the big padlock which secured the crossbar. Having succeeded in opening it, they discovered their mistake, about the door again, replaced the crossbar on the staple and made off. We shall not be surprised to hear, ere long, of the Central Police Station being broken into and several Japanese constables being stolen.

(Mail.)

Nichi Nichi reports that the repairs to the Takashima Coal Mine have now been completely effected—and that an output of 600 tons of coal daily is being accomplished. The Chief officials of State and the Representatives of Foreign Nations were entertained by H. I. M. the Mikado at the Imperial Palace at Shiba in Yedo on the 24th March.

Some further press prosecutions are noticed by the Japanese papers. From a *resumé* which has been given, it would appear that more than twenty writers have already been lodged in gaol, while many other cases are at this moment pending. The ingenuity and skill of the police of the capital are exercised in tracing out the contraband dealers in rabbits. The traffic in veiled in much mystery, but the authorities are resolved to suppress it, or at least to keep it within reasonable bounds.

The Mitsui Bishi Company has made a further appeal for public support in a largely reduced tariff of charges—a one dollar per ton goods rate to Shanghai being the unit—and thus throws down the glove to its competitor. The public will witness with satisfaction a contest by which they may profit so largely.

NAGASAKI.

The Russian str. *Batrak*, which arrived in this port, for the first time, last Wednesday, we hear is destined to run as a trader, passenger, and mail steamer, between Yokohama and Vladivostok. The trade between Japan and Russia is evidently on the increase, if we may be permitted to infer as much from the putting on this line of the *Batrak*.—*Rising Sun*.

THE TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA.

The full text of the Treaty between Japan and Corea was published in the *Hochi-Shinbun* on the 24th ultimo. It is as follows:—

Great Japan and Great Corea have passed many years in intimate friendship. Now, owing to the fact that the affection between the two countries is not yet quite complete, (has been temporarily suspended) it is desirable to restore the former state of friendship and to confirm anew old friendly relations. So, the Japanese Government has deputed Kuroda-Kiyotaka, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Saigi, and Kaikoku-Chokusan, and Inouye-Kaoru, Vice-King Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Gikuan, and sent these two to the city of Koko of Corea. The Korean Government has on its part selected Shinkei, Hanchinukutoku, and Injansho, Fukuokuwan. The following articles have been agreed upon between them.

Art. 1.—The country of Corea is an independent state, and possesses equal rights with Japan. Hereafter both countries being desirous to maintain friendly relations, it is decided to amend those international regulations which promoted discord. In order to the promotion of the welfare of both countries free intercommunication will be established.

Art. 2.—Fifteen months from now (date of treaty) the Japanese Government will send an envoy to the capital of Corea, where he will negotiate the affairs of trade with the *Reiso-Hansho*. This envoy shall be free to stop in or return from Corea as he may think fit. The Korean Government will send to Japan any Envoy they please, and he can negotiate the affairs of trade in Tokio with the *Gaimu-Kio*. This Envoy shall also be free to stop or return at his free will.

Art. 3.—For ten years hereafter in all communications between the two countries, Japan will use the Japanese character and its translation into Chinese, Corea will use Korean characters.

Art. 4.—Hitherto the trade of the two countries has been conducted at a Japanese factory established at Fusan in Corea. Henceforward ancient custom will be abolished, and tribute ships will no longer be expected to be sent from Corea to Japan. Under this treaty trade will be open between the two countries, and two ports will be opened to Japanese in places to be hereafter determined on, as mentioned in the next following article. In these said ports, Japanese may lease ground and build residences thereon, or rent houses from Koreans by mutual agreement. The two most favorable ports along the sea coast of the five districts of Kinsetsu, Chinsei, Zema, Keisho, and Kankio, will be selected as the ports to be opened. They will be opened within twenty months from the first of February 1876. (9th Meiji in the Japanese calendar, and the 1st month of the Nedoshi, one of the twelve calendar signs, in the Korean calendar.)

Art. 5.—It is further provided that when any Japanese ships off the coast of Corea are unable to enter either of the open ports, through bad weather, or want of coals or provisions, they are permitted to avoid danger from the winds and waves by taking shelter in any bay or harbour; where they are also allowed to purchase anything they want, and to repair any damages. Although all expenses must of course be borne by the owners of the vessel, the local officials and the people where any such case may happen must not neglect to help and accommodate the sufferers to the utmost of their power. In the case of ships of either country being wrecked on the coast of either other country, the people must give them every help and protection in their power. All such shipwrecked people must be taken back to their native country under escort of officials of the country where they were wrecked, or handed over to the charge of the officer representing their respective nationalities.

Art. 7.—The sunken rocks along the coast of Corea not having been properly surveyed, and there being many dangers on the coast, Japanese vessels will be allowed to survey the coast freely, and to publish charts, in order to the safety of the travellers of both countries.

Art. 8.—At a time to be decided on hereafter the Japanese Government will place Consular officers in the open ports of Corea, to protect the interests of Japanese merchants. Should any dispute arise in which the interests of both countries are concerned, these officers will consult about it with the local officials.

Art. 9.—As friendly relations have been established, people of either nationality can

trade together without let or hindrance. Officers of either country must not interfere with them. Any merchant or person of either country violating the laws of trade will be strictly dealt with; as will persons who do not pay borrowed money; but neither Government can be called upon to pay such liabilities.

Art. 10.—Should any Japanese resident in the open ports commit any crime against a Korean the Japanese Consul will judge him. Should any Korean commit a crime against a Japanese, he will be, in like manner, judged by a Korean Court. Each country will judge its nationals according to its own laws, and with impartiality.

Art. 11.—As friendly relations have thus been established, mercantile regulations will also be laid down for the guidance of merchants of both countries. Articles either additional to or explanatory of the foregoing must be agreed upon within six months from the date of this treaty, between representatives appointed by both countries, who will meet either at the capital, or in Koko, Corea.

Art. 12.—This treaty as comprised in the eleven foregoing articles being thus settled, will be binding on both countries from this day. Should they not be altered by the consent of the Governments they will last for ever, and cement the friendship between the two countries. So, the representatives of both have sealed, in duplicate, copies of this treaty, in token of the confirmation of friendly relations between the two countries.

HOME ITEMS.

From the *Home News* of Feb. 25, and Indian exchanges, we extract the following items:—

The first court of the season was held on Feb. 24th by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The Maharajah of Burdwan has written a letter to the editor of the *Times* in recognition of the bravery displayed by the boys on board the *Goliath*, and enclosing a draft for the purchase of medals to be presented to them.

Dr. Gauntlett, the eminent musician, died recently in his seventy-first year, of disease of the heart. Dr. Gauntlett was formerly organist to the late King of Hanover.

Mr. John Forster has bequeathed his valuable library to the South Kensington Museum as a national gift.

Mr. Jenkins, the parishioner who does not believe in the personality of the devil, insisting on receiving the sacrament, to which he has now a legal claim in his parish church at Clifton—Christ Church—Miss Cook, the rector, has resigned the living.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the interesting information that "The President signed the Centennial Appropriation Bill with a pen made of a quill from the wing of an American eagle."

At a meeting of the Church Association held at Liverpool, on February 17th with reference to the recent judgment in the Fulkstone Ritual case, a resolution was passed halting with satisfaction the result of the first trial under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and rejoicing in the fact that the principles of the Reformation had been signally vindicated and the expectations raised in the passing of the Act realised.

(China Express.)

It is announced that the authorities at head-quarters are so fully satisfied with the ability displayed in the recent operations in the Straits Settlements by Major-General Jellicoe, C.B., that the gallant officer will be recommended for elevation to the dignity of K.C.B. A like distinction will be conferred upon Brigadier-General Ross, C.B., and Lieut.-Colonel Cox, commanding the 1st battalion Buffs. Major (teahote), Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the expedition, and Captain Channer, of the 1st Gurkha Regiment, will, among others, receive brevet promotions.

The *Nassau*, a screw surveying vessel, Lieut. F. J. Gray, is to be sent from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Malacca to complete the survey of certain portions.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 4, 1876.

WO	OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	615
SA,	" "	credit, 620
h-	" Old Patna, cash...	—
be	" "	credit, —
h-	" New Benares, cash,	585
be	" "	credit, 590
en	" Old Benares, cash,	—
be	" "	credit, —
xi	" New Malwa, cash,	580
xi	" "	credit, 585
ts,	" Allowance Teals, 28 a 48	
ns-	" Old Malwa, cash,	585
ns-	" "	credit, 590
ve-	" Allowance Teals, 18 a 32	
to,	CAMPFOL,	143 a 15
to,	QUICKSILVER,	92
to,	SALT PETRE,	44 a 54

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"GEOLOG", Captain C. FRASER, with
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie,
and Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on THURSDAY, the 13th April, at
noon.

CARGO will be received on board until
noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the
Office until 2 p.m. on the 12th Idem.

For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at this P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the
option of forwarding all Goods ship-
ped by their Steamers for Europe through
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for
the purpose.

A. MOYER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap13

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "COLORADO"
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 16th
April, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Route, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full, value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco, via Yoku-
hama, on MONDAY, the 1st May,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full, value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
of Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1876. my1

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW—
Complete Set of Vol. I.
Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

No. 1 and 2, Vol. I.
No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2; (1 copy)
Vol. II.
One Dollar will be given for each of the
above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods in Warehouses, on Goods on Board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, terms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

TO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
25,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of \$14,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of \$14,000 on
adjoint risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 3, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurances,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jy1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Intimations.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to
Steamers by the Undersigned.
Orders may be left at the Godowns,
Wanchi, with Mr. J. MACLEOD, or LEUNG
AN-YON, KWONGHING, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pi-
lots from Reef Island, from this date.
Outward bound Vessels can secure
FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to
the Undersigned at Praya Central, No. 29.
The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5, at the
main-mast.

H. F. STUART.
Hongkong, April 5, 1875. ap5

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-
TION OF THE PRICE OF THE
"SHANGHAI COURIER AND
CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE
CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA
and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION
MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE
ADVANTAGE TO
ADVERTISERS
IS OBVIOUS.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

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CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.
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Phonetic Classification of Chinese.
An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty
Years of Foreign Intercourse with
China.

One Page from Choo Foo-tze.
The Expedition of the Mongols Against
Java in 1293, A.D.
The Wry-Necked Tree.
Phallic Worship.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters—
Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.
Publications of the Hongkong Corre-
sponding Committee of the Reli-
gious Society.

Hongkong School-book Committee.
Chinese Weeds.
Chinese Weeds—Loading Guns.
History of the Maritime Provinces.
Books Wanted, Exchange, &c.

China Mail Office.
Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

Intimations.

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE
YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the above Estate are requested
to send in Particulars of the same to the
Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of
April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the
said Estate are requested to Pay to the
Undersigned their several Debts without
delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Executors.
2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,
Essen (Germany.)
Sole Agent for China,
F. PHIL,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO
(Germany.)

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned valuable LAND
and BUILDINGS on Inland Lot
No. 7, situated at 46 and 48, Queen's
Road, the Property of the late Mr G. B.
FALCONER.

THE TWO BLOCKS of BUILDINGS
occupying the finest position, are of the
most commodious description, with TERRA-
ce and ample Godowns; the Ground
Floors are of granite, the Buildings are
substantially built Premises in the Colony,
and are all in perfect condition and good
order, &c.

Applications for Purchase, or further
information, to be made to

JOHN NOBLE,
48, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap30

FOR SALE.

200 Cases CLARET from BOMBAY.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTON
BLANCO CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$12 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints, \$18 " " (2 ")
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY,
\$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1875. tf.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

To Let.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE House No. 35, Wellington Street,
late in the occupation of Messrs
ROSE & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 81,
Queen's Road, late in the occupation of
Miss GARRATT.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.)

The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street,
now in the occupation of Mr HADGROVE.

(And with occupation from 1st May next.)

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace, at present in the occupation of
Dr STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Queen's
Road East, with Godown attached.
Rent \$25 per month.
Apply to
PURDON & Co.
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central,
known as the "London Inn."

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE, GODOWNS,
on the Praya.

Apply to
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godowns, No. 68, Praya,
late occupied by Messrs TAYLOR &
THOMPSON. Also OFFICES and GODOWNS
situated in the rear of the Messageries
Maritimes Office.

Apply to
LAI HING & Co.
Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street.
House No. 3, Seymour Terrace.
House No. 3, Pender's Hill.

DAVID SABSON, SCAR & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.
Corrected to Saturday, April 1, 1876.
At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

	Unit	Price
Bacon, English	lb.	400 300
" Foochow	"	160 150
Beef, sirloin and prime cut	cy.	150 120
Beef Corned	catty	120 100
" Roast	"	130 120
" Soup	"	70 60
" Steak	"	130 120
Bullocks' Brains	per set	50 40
" Tongue, fresh, each	"	250 200
" " corned	"	400 350
" Head	"	1000 700
" Heart	"	150 110
" Kidneys	"	60 50
" Tail	"	120 110
" Liver	catty	90 70
" Tripe (undressed)	catty	40 30
Calves' Head and Feet, set	"	600 450
" Ham, American	lb.	350 —
" Chinese	"	200 160
" English	"	400 360
Mutton Chop	"	180 160
" Leg	"	180 160
" Shoulder	"	140 120
" Liver	"	110 100
" Pig's Chittlings	catty	60 50
" Feet	"	120 110
" Fry	"	110 100
" Head	"	110 100
" Heart	each	70 50
" Kidneys	"	70 60
" Liver	lb.	120 110
" Pork Chop	catty	140 130
" Corned	"	180 120
" Leg	"	140 130
" Fat or Lard	"	120 110
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	"	830 820
" Heart	each	60 50
" Kidneys	"	70 60
Sticking Pig	"	1400 1200
Veal	catty	130 120

Butcher Meat.

	Unit	Price
Bacon, English	lb.	400 300
" Foochow	"	160 150
Beef, sirloin and prime cut	cy.	150 120
Beef Corned	catty	120 100
" Roast	"	130 120
" Soup	"	70 60
" Steak	"	130 120
Bullocks' Brains	per set	50 40
" Tongue, fresh, each	"	250 200
" " corned	"	400 350
" Head	"	1000 700
" Heart	"	150 110
" Kidneys	"	60 50
" Tail	"	120 110
" Liver	catty	90 70